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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914.

[54]

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915

## BEHN. MEYER'S DEBTS.

HONGKONG BANK ESTABLISH A BIG CLAIM.

STRAITS GOVERNMENT'S DIRECTIONS TO LIQUIDATOR.

A matter of some importance and of not a little interest came before the Chief Justice (Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C.) in the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements on the 10th inst. It related to a claim by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, involving an amount of \$140,000, against Behn, Meyer & Co., Ltd., and the issues turned on the provisions and interpretation of the Alien Enemies (Winding Up) Ordinance. Mr. Gilbert S. Carver appeared for the Bank, and Mr. H. A. Mundell for the liquidator of Behn, Meyer & Co., Mr. W. H. Macgregor. The following is a summary of the report given in the Singapore Free Press.

At the outset, Mr. Mundell said that he proposed simply to get before his lordship what he considered to be the various constructions that might be put on the Ordinance. He proceeded to read an affidavit by the liquidator, in the course of which Mr. Macgregor stated that at the time that he was appointed liquidator the company was indebted to the Bank in respect of overdrafts at different branches of the company, such as the Batavia and Sourabaya branches. Correspondence passed regarding the amounts owing. He was advised to reject any claim in respect of debts owing by branches of the company outside the Colony, he being only appointed liquidator to deal with claims arising within the Colony. He therefore refused to admit any such claim.

With reference to this paragraph, Mr. Mundell said that he should like it to be clear to his lordship and to the Press that under sub-section 18 section 4 of the Ordinance the liquidator had to conform with any directions which might be given to him by the Government. The liquidator did not take upon himself the rejection of those claims.

His lordship—If he takes directions from the Government, why should he come into Court?

Mr. Mundell—At the time that the Attorney-General, or the representative of the Attorney-General, advised the rejection of the claims, he also said that the Bank might bring the matter before the Court under section 4 sub-section 16a.

By arrangement with the Bank, added counsel, the liquidator took out the summons instead of the Bank. It was a friendly arrangement. He might also mention that this was only one of several similar cases.

His lordship—Well, what is it?

Mr. Mundell said that all directions from the Government to the liquidator came through the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Mr. Saunders, and there had been directions that good-will and property should not be sold—that the good-will of the business should not be sold, that no property should be sold, and so on. Those were perhaps not absolute directions from Government under section 16, but they were directions which he thought a liquidator could not very well afford to ignore.

His lordship later suggested that perhaps it would be better if Mr. Mundell recalled what he had said about section 16 and simply that it was suggested that the matter might be brought before the Court.

Mr. Mundell—I may put in that the liquidator has no desire to reject a claim by a British Bank, and that in acting as he has done in bringing this matter before the Court he is acting in accordance with instructions received from the authorities, and the arrangement under which this application is made is a friendly arrangement with the Bank.

WITHIN LOCAL JURISDICTION.

His lordship—The claim is one on which the Bank could have proceeded in this Court?

Mr. Mundell—Certainly.

His lordship—They would not have to go to Batavia and Sourabaya?

Mr. Mundell—I think they can sue the company wherever they find it.

His lordship—That is to say, the subject matter of these bills lies as a fact within the jurisdiction of this Court?

Mr. Mundell—Yes, I think so, my lord. There is no doubt that the money is owing from the company to the Bank, and that the Bank can sue the company where they find it.

His lordship—They could have sued them, say, in Hongkong?

During the course of further argument, his lordship said that it seemed to him that all that he had to consider was that here they had a debt which was admitted to be a debt which would normally fall within the jurisdiction of the Court. If there had been no war, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank would have come to that Court and sued Behn, Meyer & Co. there.

Mr. Mundell said that it must be remembered that here there was a liquidation, and he proceeded to point out the differences that this made in the situation.

His lordship was understood to say that he did not propose to give a decision on the points raised as to the interpretation of the Ordinance. That was not needed, for, as he had said before, they had an admitted debt capable in normal circumstances of being recovered in that Court.

Mr. Mundell pointed out that in the Hongkong Ordinance words were inserted to prevent the liquidator from paying any debt that was not incurred in respect of trade carried on actually within the Colony. Those words were omitted from the Straits Ordinance which was passed, he thought, after the Hongkong Ordinance, and very closely followed it in almost every respect.

Mr. Carver submitted that the proposed interpretation was a straining of the Ordinance. His learned friend's contention amounted to the adding of certain words, "in respect of the trade carried on in the Colony," and such a construction was not required by the previous part of the Ordinance. It would only operate to work an injustice, because the creditors of such a company as this gave credit not on the assets of the company generally. Furthermore, such a construction of the Ordinance would operate to let in the liquidators on alien enemy companies in priority to British creditors, which could not have been intended.

A<sup>ST</sup> ADMITTED DEBT.

His lordship stopped Mr. Carver's argument, and repeated his former statement that the only question he had to consider was as to whether the debt was an admitted debt. It was a debt admitted both in account and as coming within the jurisdiction of the Court. It was admitted that the only point really calling for serious consideration was as to whether the claim fell under any particular section—not whether it came under sub-sections four or five of section four, but whether it came under any part of that section. It was admitted that if it came under any section it came under section four. That was one side of the question only. When they came to the other side of the question, they had to consider what, in winding up the affairs of the company, the liquidator had to pay. The section was not particularly definite on the point; they simply had to read broadly. He could not but think that if there had been any intention of the legislature to restrict the section to sums which were solely concerned with local trade it would have said so. In the Hongkong Ordinance something more, quite of the same nature but having very much the same meaning was inserted. Here they had nothing of the sort. On the ordinary construction, and in the ordinary use of the language, it seemed to him that there was no sort of restriction of any kind whatever. As a consequence, as the Ordinance stood, it seemed to him that it was necessary to pay such sum as there in question, and he held that the claim must be admitted.

It was ordered by his lordship that the costs of both parties be paid out of the assets of the liquidation.

A HONGKONG MAN AT THE FRONT.

Sgt. Robert Lapsley, 2nd Middlesex Regt., 15th platoon D. Co., who went home from Hongkong on December 1, 1914, by the P. & O. str. Delta to join the army, writes from "the firing line" to his brother, Mr. H. W. Lapsley, at the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Shanghai.

Since writing, to you, I have been Sergeant and on July 1st to full Sergeant, so am fully satisfied with my progress in the army. I was wounded about the middle of June when I was standing up on a machine-gun emplacement examining a large tree felled by German artillery. A bullet came across my chest, cut through the coat and shirt of my left arm and burnt the flesh. I was lucky to escape with such a slight wound, and was off duty for a day. I have been struck with shell splinters a few times, but at a distance that resulted in no hurt at all. It is really wonderful how one escapes when on trench duty, as the Germans are not many hundred yards away and are continually putting us with bullets and occasionally awakening us with a variety of their artillery and trench mortars.

"There are no more casualties among the Hongkongers who joined the regiment, but since the Battle of Fromelles, from May 9 to May 11 we have not been in any general engagement other than manning trenches, which duty always entails casualties, latterly minimized to a small number that nearly brings this battalion to full strength.

"We are continually moving about, at least once a week staying in the same billets, continually changing farms and giving us varied experiences of camping, in and out. We only lack variety of food and smoke, although the latter are provided at times free, the cigarettes and tobacco are too light for me to enjoy so I had to send to England for strong tobacco. Goodness knows when the next big battle comes off also I think the new army is coming out in large numbers.

THE NEED OF MAIL LUXURIES.

"Luckily my health is good; I have never been off duty for a day and came out here eighteen weeks ago. I have felt seedy for a few days owing to lack of variety in food. All our pay is expended in food; army rations are plentiful and excellent, but the monotony kills, hence one and all spend their pay wherever we are near any village, farms or small towns, on extra food such as tinned milk, bread and fruit or any tinned stuff. The majority of the troops have parcels of food sent to them, all greatly relished and appreciated. Up to now I cannot say I have seen a German except through a telescope 600 yards away, so you can imagine what this war means. I prefer to be in the trenches than out, as we have more liberty there despite more sentry duties, but all parades, saluting, etc., are not observed. Never put your head above the parapet in daylight, the chances are even of getting shot through the head.

"Latterly, the Germans have been very springing with shells, so much so that in our last trench duty of a week not one shell came over. How far my good luck will continue I cannot say, but I have less when under shell fire and I am continually picked for outpost duty at night in 'no-man's land,' i.e., the ground between the Germans and ours. One night I was out in charge of three men examining trenches for mines and Germans, when one of my men was rendered *hors de combat*, so I had to carry him back myself. I think through this the commandant gave me the third stripe and since then this dangerous duty generally falls to my lot."

## A FIRST-CLASS FIGHTING MAN.

HEROIC DEATH BY INDIAN TROOPS.

HOW LIEUT. COLONEL RENNICK DIED.

The vivid account that an Indian Eye-Witness has written of the fighting around Ypres in April shows how magnificently the Indian troops engaged men. Some of their reputation as fighting men. Some of the Indian soldiers who took part in this action, and particularly the 40th Pathans, had never been under shell fire before, but they faced the ordeal without flinching, and marched on impetuously with scarcely a pause when gaps were made in their ranks by falling shells. This collective courage was supplemented by individual daring and self-sacrifice. One Pathan sepoy volunteered to go back across a space of 250 yards, swept with shells and bullets, to fetch a machine-gun; another sepoy of the 120th Baluchis volunteered to carry a message across a similar fire-swept zone, and completed his task though badly wounded by a shell. The use of poison gas by the Germans finally compelled our force to retire; but even then a mixed party, consisting of Connaught Rangers, Manchester, Pathans, Sikhs and Baluchis, dug themselves in and held the enemy at bay till dusk. An Indian officer, Subadar Mir Dast, who specially distinguished himself on this occasion, was awarded the Victoria Cross. Another Indian officer, who all the British officers in his company had been killed, took command and rallied and re-formed his men. That such deeds should be done by men fighting far away from their homes in a quarrel the full purport of which they can hardly be expected to understand speaks volumes for the spirit of loyalty that has been bred in the Indian Army by its British officers. That spirit springs from mutual confidence breeding mutual devotion, and the Indian Eye-Witness appropriately supplements his tales of Indian heroism with the account of the way in which a British officer, badly wounded, asked to be carried to hospital by two of his Pathans, so that he might have them with him if he died on the way.

The reference in the concluding lines of the foregoing extract from the London Daily Graphic is to the death of Lieut. Colonel Rennick, who was in command of the 40th Pathans, which went direct from Hongkong to the front. In an account by an Indian Eye-Witness of the operations around Ypres of the Lahore Division of the Indian Army Corps from April 26th to May 1st of this year, issued last month by the Press Bureau, the following reference is made to Lieut. Colonel Rennick:—

The assault commenced shortly after 2 p.m., and our men, advancing by short rushes, reached the crest of the first slope without a check, but owing to heavy shell fire the casualties were already numerous. Within 300 yards of the start Lieut. Colonel Rennick fell mortally wounded. Lieut. Campbell, where he lay, took up his last thoughts were for his regiment, and as he was put on a stretcher he said, "Please send two of my Pathans with me. If I die on the way to hospital I should like to be with them." Can it be wondered at that our Indian troops will follow such officers into the jaws of hell?

## THE "BOTTLED-UP" FLEET.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL ON THE GERMAN NAVY.

Japanese training-ships have recently been visiting Australia. Admiral Chisaka, who accompanied the ships, discussed the war, and said that the first period of the struggle was already over, and it was now only a question of patience, endurance, and national resources.

As to the "uncorking" of the German navy, he was reassuring, if disinclined to be a prophet. There was no possible doubt, he said, that the Germans would not come out, because they were afraid.

His point of view seemed to be that the bottled-up ships may just be rubbed off the slate until the war is over.

As to the question of trying to get at them, the Admiral said, "It would be foolish to destroy those ships. After the war they will belong to you."

Germany's future depends upon her land forces. If these are defeated her navy will have no chance whatever, so there would be no use in attacking it. In the Baltic the position is that Russia has not sufficient ships to attack the Germans, but she can defend herself and her sea coasts against German attack."

Rear-Admiral Chisaka also attended a dinner arranged in honour of the visit, and said the "German rabbits" had been driven into the traps set by the British Navy, and the Pacific and Indian Oceans had been made clear. It made little difference which of the hunters actually caught them, for they worked in perfect harmony with the others for the common object.

## DUTCH APPEAL FOR PEACE.

The Dutch "Anti-War Council" has issued an appeal in Dutch, English, French, and German, exhorting all belligerent peoples to proclaim their desire for peace.

The appeal, in the English version, recognizes that neutral peacemakers may be asked "what the deuce enters their heads to mix themselves in other peoples' affairs, since they themselves refuse to take their share of the common burden of the nations at war?" Undiscouraged, however, by the prospect of such a question, the author of the manifesto proceeds to state "neither victory nor annexation is going to assure our future peace," which can only be secured by the moral victory of peoples over themselves.

The document proceeds—"You will not be expected to live up truly to the superhumanity of the admonition 'Thou shalt love thy enemy like thyself,' and not even to the older yet already far too difficult admonition 'Love thy neighbour like thyself.' All that the document considers necessary is 'to respect thy neighbour like thyself.'—Reuter.

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

KING'S PARK RANGE.

1.—The range is allotted to the 74th Punjab on Friday, 24th instant from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

2.—Corpl. J. F. Grosse is granted leave of absence from 25th September, 1915 to 23rd October, 1915.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day.  
5.30 p.m. Recruits of Right Section M. G. Co.—Squad drill on Cricket ground.  
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co. and Signalling Section) who have not been passed out—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sgt. Major Highy and Sgt. T. Sutherland (Eng. Co.).

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters by the Inspecting Officer.

4.—Gan Club Hill, Kowloon.  
On duty until morning of 23rd inst.—H.K.V.R.  
Next far duty: No. 2 Section Artillery.

5.—On duty: Lieut. Danby.  
Detachment Camp, Kowloon.  
On duty until morning of 26th inst.—H.K.V.R.

Next for duty: Officer on duty.  
27. 9.15. Scouts Co. Capt. Huddleston.  
27. 9.15. Scouts Co. Capt. Stewart.  
28. 9.15. Scouts Co. Capt. Murphy.

29. 9.15. Centre Section M. G. Co. Capt. G. Wood.  
30. 9.15. No. 1 Section Art. Batty. Lieut. Kennett.  
1.10.15. Civil Service Co. Lieut. Lindsell.  
2.10.15. Left Section M. G. Co. Capt. Armstrong.

Orderly Officer 26th Sept. to 3rd Oct. Lieut. Rees.  
Orderly Sergeant 26th Sept. to 3rd Oct. Sergt. Hall.

G. E. Stewart, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

Tuesday, September 21st.  
4.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P.Cs. detailed by Inspector D'Almada.  
8.50 p.m.—Crown-Sergeant Sirdar Khan and seven P.Cs. Inspector Taylor will visit the 8.50 patrols.

Wednesday, September 22nd.  
4.50 p.m.—Inspector Patten, Sergeant Chinesen, and P.Cs. Potter, Wittich (3) Ormiston (3), Eustace (5), Cartwright (5), Arnold (5), Bryan (5).  
8.50 p.m.—Crown-Sergeant Langley and seven P.Cs. detailed by Crown-Sergeant Sirdar Khan.

Thursday, September 23rd.  
4.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P.Cs. to be detailed by Inspector Wong.  
8.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P.Cs. to be detailed by Inspector Wong.

PATROLS (WATER POLICE).

Tuesday, September 21st.  
5.50 p.m.—Hyndman (S), D'Aquino (S), Inspector D'Almada (P).  
8.50 p.m.—A. Ablong (S), Maxwell (S), Doughty (P).

Wednesday, September 22nd.  
5.50 p.m.—Goodwin (S), Ramsay (S), Ireson (P).  
8.50 p.m.—Neres (S), J. R. Pereira (S), Crown-Sergeant Silva (P).

Thursday, September 23rd.  
5.50 p.m.—Rosario (S), Rola (S), Sergeant Figueiredo (P).  
8.50 p.m.—F. Hobbs (S), W. Hobbs (S), Bunjo (P).

PARADES.  
Tuesday, September 21st.  
Four Chinese Platoons in mufti and without rifles, at Central Station, 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Wednesday, September 22nd.  
Indian Recruits, rifle exercises, 5.30 p.m.

ROUTE MARCH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd.  
The D. S. P. regrets that, for police reasons, the hour for this Parade has to be altered. All ranks will fall in at the Water Police Station at 9.20 p.m. sharp. By courtesy of the Star Ferry Co., a special free ferry will leave Hongkong at 9.05 p.m. punctually, and will return at about 10.30 p.m. Uniform, with caps and rifles. Patrol men and those medically exempted, and only these, are permitted to be absent. The Parade State with names of absentees is to be placed before the Hon. G. S. P.

This parade will be regarded as cancelled in the event of steady rain falling at 8.45 p.m.

F. C. JENKIN,  
D. S. P. (Reserve).

## THE RIGHT TO SPEAK FRENCH.

A Berlin Court heard recently the appeal of a certain Professor Oscar Vogt, director of the Royal Neuro-Biological Institute, against a fine of 30s. imposed upon him by the police. He was walking with his wife, who is French by birth, and his children's Swiss governess, when he was hailed by a Lutheran pastor named Kettner, who asked why he did not speak German. The professor and the pastor exchanged a good deal of abusive language, and were ultimately separated by a policeman. The professor was then fined for causing a disturbance. The Court reduced the fine to 10s. on the ground that only an assault had been proved. It was laid down that the use of the French language in the streets must be permitted, if only out of consideration for neutral visitors, but that it is not permissible to speak enemy languages loudly.

THE "METEOR'S" EXPLOIT.

The crew of the Meteor, who blew up their ship in the North Sea, were greeted as heroes on their return to Kiel. They were received on their arrival by Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, and speeches were delivered by Prince Henry, the officer in command of the Kiel railway station, and the commander of the Meteor.



## IMPRESSIONS OF PEKING.

## PORCELAIN AND POLITICS.

(BY PROFESSOR MIDDLETON SMITH.)

Very few Europeans have been privileged to have a bird's-eye view of the Capital of China from the top of the Coal Hill. The writer has to thank a Chinese friend for obtaining the necessary permission. A dozen years ago a serious-looking celestial studied in the University of London. Most of us were surprised to hear him say that he was married. He is not yet forty years of age, but he is now a grandfather. Moreover, he is a not altogether unimportant official in Peking. Even in London, this thoughtful son of Han used to talk about the splendid views from the city wall of the capital of China. But the outlook from the Coal Hill is simply wonderful.

When the Forbidden City was designed, the military instincts of the Emperor led him to specify that it must be surrounded by a moat. It is quite obvious that if execution is carried out on such a scale as to make a moat round a city, there must be a great deal of earth to carry away. Either the Emperor, or his architect, hit upon the happy idea of making a hill, which should form part of the Emperor's park, and enable him to overlook the Royal Palace. It is now pointed out to the visitor as the spot selected by one of the Emperors of China to hang himself. He certainly had a good view of the earth he was so anxious to leave. As he was suspended from the roof of the summer house on the top of the Coal Hill, he could see the famous Forbidden City, the Imperial City, the outer city, and, if it is not too gruesome, we can imagine him swinging round to catch a glimpse of the pagoda-like structure at the Temple of Heaven and the beautiful old Summer Palace which the barbarians subsequently destroyed.

## WANTED—A GUIDE BOOK.

When you visit Moscow or Chicago, or any other European or American city of any importance, you find it impossible to evade guides and guidebooks. They may exist in Peking, but they are not at all well known. More than one of the European residents replied to my enquiries for such a book that he was seriously thinking of writing one. It is to be hoped that future justice will be done to such a delightful subject.

As far as it is possible to discover—some of the residents seem to be very vague about this matter—the general lay-out of the present city of Peking was due to the great Kublai Khan. It seems certain that a soldier was responsible for the main ideas. My Chinese friend, who has travelled widely in Europe and America, says that Peking and Washington have this much in common, they were both built before there was any population in their neighbourhood. Unlike the City of Victoria, which, following the lead of Topsy, "just grew," Peking was designed. In our twentieth century desire for order, we Britons have recently discovered a science called town-planning. The man who was responsible for Peking just did what Europeans have been talking about.

## A FORTRESS.

In the days of bows and arrows, in that stage of pre-civilization before valiant warriors had taught us the advantages of chlorine gas and bombs dropped from Zeppelins, the City of Peking must have been considered impregnable. There is an inner square, called the Forbidden City, which is surrounded by a city wall and a moat. Outside of this there is the larger city, called the Imperial City, also surrounded by a wall. It is probable that the soldiers, necessary for a guard, lived in this outer city. The walls of the Forbidden City and those of the Imperial City are quite pretty. They are coloured pink and carry a sort of a roof of yellow tiles. They are not very thick, but when all the gates are locked even the walls of the Imperial City would have held up a fifteenth century army for some little time.

Outside of the Imperial City there is another city—it is the city of Peking. One obtains the impression that the Imperial city was built to contain within it the Imperial pleasure grounds and the soldiers. The ordinary people lived outside of all this.

A very high and very thick city wall surrounds the outer city. All the streets are at right angles to each other, and a few are wide and imposing thoroughfares.

In Chicago it is the overhead railways that impress one—unpleasantly. In San Francisco the Golden Gate stamps itself upon one's memory. When our soldiers reach Berlin they will find the advantages of that broad thoroughfare, the Linden

As you draw near to Moscow, the golden roofs of the churches catch your eyes. If you only passed through Peking you would always remember the gates.

It isn't really the gate that calls for comment, but the pagoda-like structure which is over it. Some royal personage, evidently had a passion for gates and arches. They look very pretty; and perhaps some of them were used as a shelter for the guards who manned the walls. But the majority were surely erected for "look see." One is inclined to favour a monarchy if the result is to make a city beautiful. There is only one choice if the overhead railways of America represent the spirit of a Republic.

## THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.

There are three expeditions to be made outside the city walls. The Summer Palace is one. The Dowager Empress traversed the twelve or fifteen miles in a barge. The "Old Buddha" was fond of water picnics and expeditions. Our party of three went in a motor car. It would be worth using shank's pony to see the Summer Palace, especially if you were as lucky as the writer, and had as a companion one whose memory seemed full of reminiscences of China's wonderful Empire. The Summer Palace faces a lake, and the lotus was in bloom as we looked down upon it.

The Temple of Heaven is within a rich suburban side of Peking. There is a circular building with roofs covered with violet tiles. It is shut up, but the curious may look through the cracks of the door. The chairs and the flags and the desks are just as the Committee left them at its last sitting. For in this building the dreamers were once drawing up a constitution for the great Republic of China.

It is really a beautiful park, this place that is called a Temple. You may wander about among the groves of trees. Until recently anyone could find admittance. Humour states that one night a party of buoyant Americans selected this park for a picnic. Unfortunately they became so jubilant that they danced the Turkey-trail on the dias where Emperors and a President have offered sacrifices to Heaven. Such wanton desecration has made it necessary to obtain permission to enter the grounds.

Around the road is another large park containing the Temple of Agriculture. In the buildings, the implements and vessels used by the Emperor and his attendants are arranged as in a museum.

It is good to notice a desire to preserve some of the beautiful buildings and the treasures. My Chinese friend, the juvenile grandfathers, was very proud of the museum within the Imperial City. Art treasures from the Palaces of Mukden and Jehol are stored within. The porcelain is very fine. There is a great deal of it, and the months of the collectors must water as they look at some of the rarer specimens. It is impossible to attempt a description of a museum. But it is a duty to recommend anyone interested in porcelain to go to Peking.

A few words must be given to that most interesting phenomenon, the Britisher in the Far East. In Peking he seems to be quite happy. Unless he is in the Legation quarters he almost certainly lives in a house built for a Chinese yamen. True to the tradition which rules East of Suoz, he "looks in" at the Club at about 6.30 p.m.

Commercial men, journalists, servants of the Republic, members of the staff of these Legations—all and sundry gather at the Club to discuss politics and the war. It is rather a shock to find German periodicals in the reading-room, and to hear words which might be a portion of the Hymn of Hate in the hall. But the Club is international, although English is the language most frequently heard.

It was a happy coincidence that just after my arrival in Peking, Sir Charles Elliot received intimation that President Yuan had decided to emulate the example of King Edward VII, and found a series of scholarships in the University of Hongkong.

As in all capital cities, there seemed to be many office-seekers in Peking. A number of those in office and those out of office seemed to be Cantonese. In London there are permanent officials at the various Government offices. It would seem that, in Peking, the American system is favoured. A Chinese official is in office just so long as his own particular political party can keep him there.

This generation of Britishers will remember Peking on account of the Boxer rising. As you enter one of the gates at the British Legation wall, there is painted, in a very unostentatious fashion, the words "Let us forget." You may meet men in Peking to-day who went through the horrors of the siege. It will rather spoil the impressions created by the Summer Palace and the Gates and the porcelain, but it will make you realise that at the most unexpected times and places there comes the call to defend the helpless. The Englishmen who died in the defence of their Legation gave up their lives for the sake of the women and children.

China is changing; the thunder of the iron horse and the noise of the motor car echoes in Peking. Not very many miles away are the mines and locomotive workshops at Tangshan. It is always the Law—the old and effective must give way to the new and efficient. Yet there is much that is beautiful which has been preserved for centuries in Peking. Let us hope that whatever form of government is fashioned in China, wanton destruction and that carelessness which leads to decay will never be permitted to spoil Peking.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HEARING OF EVIDENCE IN CAMERA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—In answer to the grievance of your correspondent who signs himself "A Chinese Justice" and to his unwarrantable attack on the administration of Justice in British Courts, may I, as one of those who was present at the hearing of the case, mentioned in the letter, state the facts?

In the first place, the charge was not one of indecent assault, but something far more serious. Secondly the case was not heard in camera, only the evidence of the child, a girl of 14—and that after the prisoner, a man of 22, had made a full and complete confession.

I may say that the child actually looked about 12 years old, and, as I have previously stated, the so-called youth was 22. So much for the "love affair" mentioned by your correspondent.

It is true the prisoner was poor, and it is further true that could he have afforded to employ a Solicitor he would have been advised that unless he pleaded guilty to the crime with which he was charged, it could, by no possible means, have been brought home to him and thus it would have been a case of "money controlling justice."

It is difficult to know what your correspondent is really annoyed at. It cannot be that he wanted to hear the nauseating details; it also seems unlikely that he is a friend or relation of the accused man inasmuch as he does not state so in his letter, and I am convinced that so highly principled a man as your correspondent must be, cannot be one of those persons known as "Street Lawyers" and who are annoyed at losing a possible commission. I beg to enclose my card.—Yours faithfully,

SOLON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—With reference to the letter by "A Chinese Justice," and to your remarks thereon in regard to a case at the Magistracy recently, I wish to point out that your information is not wholly correct. The preliminary stages of the case were (not?) tried in camera and the proceedings were widely circulated in the Vernacular Press (especially the "Tai Kwong Daily"). The reports were of the most indecent kind—indeed so indecent that I wonder the Government ever allowed them to be printed.

I think the Magistracy was quite right in shutting off the public from the hearing, only it was done too late to be of any good.

Whilst on the subject, I have noticed many instances of cases appearing in Chinese papers which are not fit for reading and of which no mention whatever is made in the English dailies. Surely there must be a law governing the publication of such matters and some representation should be made to Government if such publications do not come under any Ordinance.—Yours truly,

A CHINESE RESIDENT.

## "MILITARY GROUND."

[TO THE EDITOR OF "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Whilst fishing yesterday in Kowloon between Macdonald's works and the detention camp, and distant from the latter over 250 yards, I was informed that I was encroaching and was a few yards within the military ground, although there is no mark to show where the military ground begins.

I have, however, seen many Chinese fishing at a much nearer distance to the camp and their boys playing there every afternoon. I think that the military authority should place a boundary fence or board to show where their ground begins and not to leave it to a private to fix the boundary at his pleasure to the inconvenience and annoyance of the public.

A LOVER OF PEACE.

## KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:

Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association at Los Angeles, U.S.A.	\$ 600.00
Per Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, Victoria, B.C., from Min Sang Reading Room	460.00
Chinese Society at Singapore	117.00
Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Ipoh	358.87
Wong Kew Yum Sit Tin, Vancouver	58.45
Tin Sui Lau's subscription book	99.00
Already acknowledged	542,199.43
Total	\$343,890.35

## HONGKONG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The September Criminal Sessions were opened yesterday morning at the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, there being seven cases on the calendar, involving sixteen prisoners.

## RETURNED BANISHED PRISONER.

Wong Ming, alias Wong Chung-kam, pleaded guilty to a charge of disobedience of the Deportation Ordinance.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) said the man was convicted of stealing on June 26th, 1913, and banished on the completion of his sentence, for five years. He returned before the expiration of that time and on August 24th, of last year, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for breach of the deportation order. He was banished again for two years and had again returned.

The prisoner said that while he was away a flood occurred, demolished his house and drowned his parents. He returned to the Colony to find his wife and get some money to rebuild his house. He had found his wife when he was arrested.

His Lordship told the prisoner that if his story were true, his wife could have remitted the money to Canton. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' hard labour, however.

Young Ching Pu, Leung Lau and Shun Pu were charged with robbery on August 21st at a house, 8, Lu On Lane, and assaulting a woman with intent to rob. The prisoners pleaded guilty.

The Attorney-General said the first prisoner was arrested coming out of the house, the second was arrested on the information of the first, and the third was arrested on information given by the first two. The only evidence against the third, was his own statement. Two knives were found, one in the house and the other on the hill side, which the third prisoner claimed as his.

In sentencing them to six years' hard labour and fourteen strokes of the cat, his Lordship observed:—You are a trio of cowards. You came armed with knives to assault and rob this unfortunate woman.

## SEQUEL TO A PIKING.

In the Second Court before Mr. Justice Gompertz, and a jury, Chau On and Pang Fu Chun, were charged with unlawfully being in possession of goods stolen outside the Colony.

The first prisoner was found not guilty and discharged, but the second was sentenced to three years with hard labour.

A BOMB CASE. The legal table was strewn with ominous-looking bombs when Chang Ling Chi was charged with being in unlawful possession of explosives under suspicious circumstances.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) prosecuted and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Gardiner) defended.

Mr. Hodgson described the circumstances under which the explosives were discovered. The prisoner was seen leaving the wharf of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Co., followed by a coolie conveying a basket and a box. The constable who inspected passengers' baggage found that the box and basket contained highly explosive matter, including fulminate of silver, and also a number of tubes which could be used for making detonators.

Expert evidence was given by Mr. Dovey, Government Analyst, who said that the matter found in the prisoner's baggage was highly explosive and dangerous to carry about.

Answering Mr. Jenkin, witness said that if a person knew what these things were he would not carry them about in a careless manner, especially fulminate of silver.

In reply to his Lordship Mr. Dovey also said that the Chinese used fulminate of silver in the manufacture of fireworks, chiefly for the pyrotechnics called "throw downs." Judging from all the things which were found in the man's baggage he should say that they were for the express purpose of making impact bombs; a favourite method with Chinese.

The Iukong who apprehended the man said that he did not make any attempt to escape. Prisoner said that the bomb cases and explosives were given him by his brother.

Prisoner in the witness-box again affirmed that the bomb cases etc., were given to him by his brother to take to the country. His brother also said that the glass tubes, which really held sulphuric acid, contained medicine. The powders he was told were toothache powders and the other substances "face plaster." When he asked his brother what the packages contained he was told not to ask so many questions, and that the contents would be "useful when they got to the country."

In the course of his address to the jury the Crown Solicitor said that the Chinese knew more than we did about the bombs. They read about them in the papers, how they were made and so on; in fact that they were "full of bombs."

Mr. Jenkin, at the outset of his address contended that the Crown Solicitor had no right to say that Chinamen were full of bombs, and that should not be taken as showing that the man in the box was a man who was also full of bombs. The habits of his race had nothing to do with the man's guilt. He was of the opinion that the man, or boy, question was whether the man, or boy, was either a bomb-runner or a "booby," and he contended that everything which his client had done went to show that he was merely a "booby"; a very simple fellow who was quite incapable of being a bomb-runner.

The jury by a majority of five to two found prisoner guilty and sentence of three years' hard labour was passed.

## INTIMATIONS

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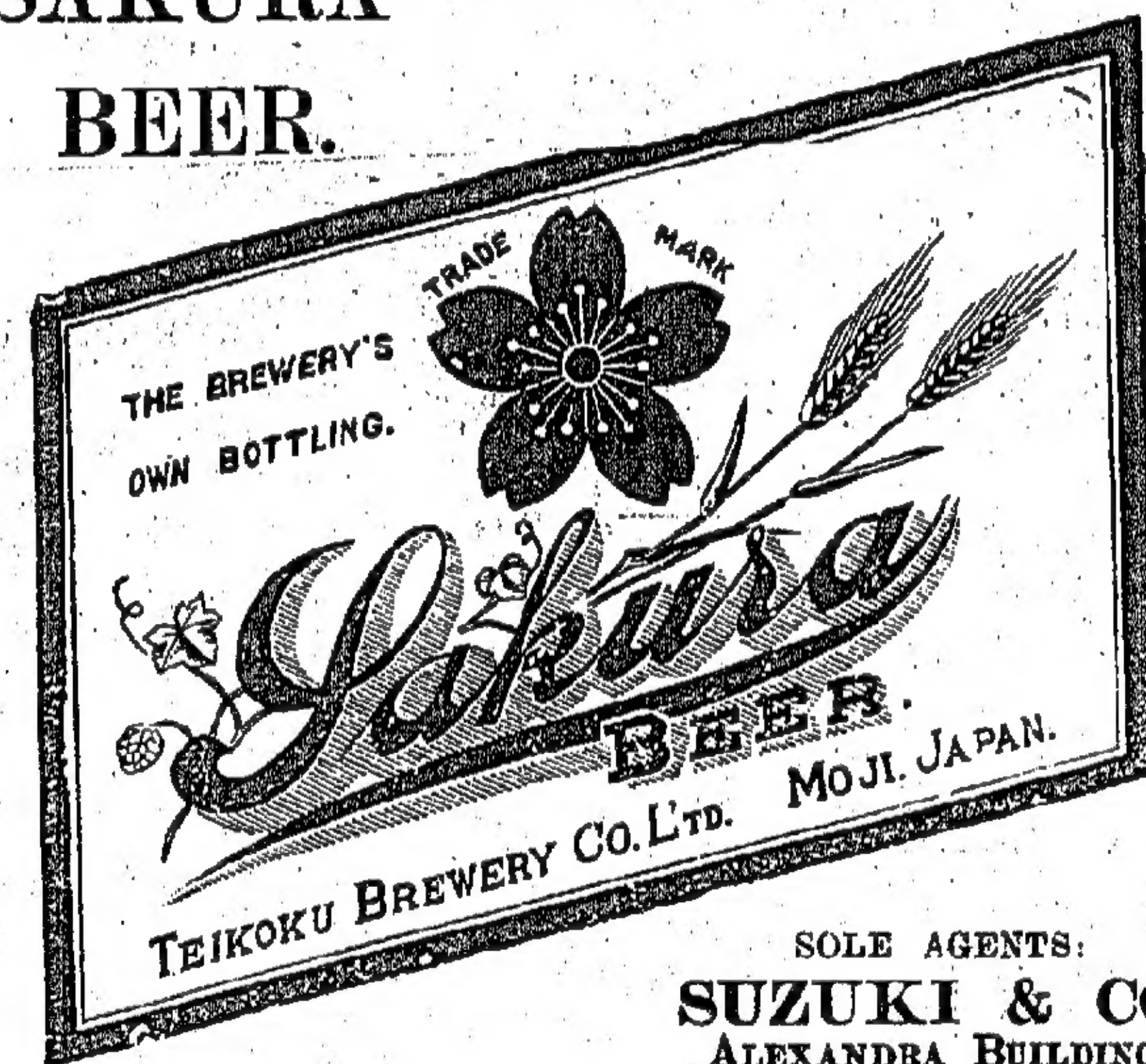
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## SAKURA BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

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SUZUKI & CO.,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
TEL. No. 468.

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ORDER THE

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INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

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No. 11A, CAINES ROAD,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1915.

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HONGKONG DAILY PRESS  
(Chinese Daily Press)  
PUBLISHED DAILY  
is the oldest and still immeasurably the best  
Advertising medium among the  
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Established for over FIFTY YEARS  
Circulates largely throughout Southern China  
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Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London  
or from the different Agents  
Documents translated from or into Chinese  
or Colloquial Chinese



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.  
TRADING WITH THE ENEMY  
SECOND AMENDMENT  
ORDINANCE, 1915.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Colonial Treasurer to act as CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving and dealing with such property as may be paid to or vested in him in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Second Amendment Ordinance, 1915.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [1000]

G. R.  
TREASURY.TRADING WITH THE ENEMY  
SECOND AMENDMENT  
ORDINANCE, 1915.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED BY THE CUSTODIAN WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALL persons who are duty it is under this Ordinance to notify the Custodian of property held or managed by them on behalf of enemies are requested to send in lists of such property to the Treasury in duplicate. Such lists should show the name, the present residence, if known, or supposed present residence, of the enemies on whose behalf the property is held or managed. A separate list (in duplicate) should be sent in respect of each class of property, e.g., deposits on current account, fixed deposits, title deeds, share scrip, produce, etc., etc. In respect of each class of property separate lists must be made of property over which the holder or manager has a lien.

In the case of payments under section 4 of the Ordinance the particulars required are:—The names and present residences, where known, of the persons, firms or companies, to whom the dividends or interest become due and payable, and the amount and description of stock, shares, loans, etc., on which such dividends and interest are due. Separate lists of particulars (in duplicate) should be sent in of dividends, interest and shares of profits, respectively.

Payments may be made by forwarding to the Treasury cheques in favour of "CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY" or by sending a bank receipt for money paid to credit of the Custodian's account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Further information may be obtained during the usual hours at the Treasury.

A. M. THOMSON,  
Colonial Treasurer,  
Custodian of Enemy Property.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1001]

## ESTATE OF W. IMHOOF, DECEASED.

CREDITORS of the above Estate are requested to send details of their claims to the French Consulate at Canton within one month from this date, and all monies due to the deceased should be forwarded within that time.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1915. [1002]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE  
FOURTH YEAR OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA.  
TWENTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS  
(\$24,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that, in accordance with Article V. of the Loan Regulations, the full amount of Dollars One Million Four Hundred and Forty Thousand (\$1,440,000), being the amount of interest on the Loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and has been deposited by the undersigned in the following Banks, namely, THE BANK OF CHINA and THE BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS, as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the Loan.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.  
Inspectorate General of Customs,  
Peking, 11th September, 1915. [1003]

HONGKONG CLUB.  
NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES OF THE HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue—\$100 each) was held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1915, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption—

3	400	887	1269	1627
83	431	925	1302	1637
137	467	954	1305	1684
138	483	956	1329	1698
175	491	1002	1334	1699
184	503	1006	1388	1697
198	591	1145	1413	1773
255	631	1148	1441	1775
297	637	1172	1464	1783
299	639	1224	1490	1874
310	643	1224	1490	1874
356	651	1227	1499	1915
350	769	1365	1502	1930

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1915, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,  
E. DES VCEUX,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [1004]

## WANTED.

THE Services of NURSE or good travelling AMAN for Children in return for first-class passage to England.

Apply to—  
"C."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [1944]

## INTIMATIONS

G. R.  
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT  
WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, and until further Notice, the Supply of Water by means of House Services to Houses connected with the RIDER MAINS, will be DISCONTINUED.

A Supply of Water will be given by Street Fountains in the Rider Main District.

W. CHATHAM,  
Water Authority.  
Public Works Office,  
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [993]

G. R.  
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for these passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 23rd September, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1915. [990]

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A free lecture on Christian Science will be given by

VIRGIL O. STRICKLER, C.S.,  
Member of the Board of Lecturers of  
The Mother Church, The First Church  
of Christ, Scientists, in Boston, Mass.,  
in the

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL  
On FRIDAY,  
September 24th, at 5.30 P.M.

The public is cordially invited to attend.  
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [992]

## FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.'s GODOWNS,  
Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered  
alleyway, located on corner of  
No. 245, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$100.00  
per annum, together with permanent STEEL  
PIES opposite Godowns, and upon which the  
Crown Rent is \$200.00 per annum.

STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first  
class condition, having been stripped and  
thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

For further information apply to—  
R. C. MORTON,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [888]

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A  
NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of  
grinding and edge making. We

sharpen Clippers, Shears, Sissors,  
Pocket Knives, Surgical Instru-  
ments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING  
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [667]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[892]

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## BRITISH PILSENER

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15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## HOUSES TO LET.

## TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months  
from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO  
MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.  
Apply Property Office,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [984]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.  
3, Mountain View.  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Printers' Buildings.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [989]

## TO LET.

NO. 171, MAGDALENE TERRACE,  
THE PEAK, Nos. 1 and 2, TORRES  
BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent.  
Ready for occupation.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN  
PROCURATION.  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [983]

## TO LET.

THE Premises No. 88, SHAMHEEN, B.C.  
Canton, comprising DWELLING  
HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES  
lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891]

## TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,  
4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate posses-  
sion.  
Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

## TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater  
Road.  
Apply—  
CLARK & Co.,  
Opticians.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building  
Second Floor, overlooking Harbour  
immediate possession.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914. [89]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in "Kestford Terrace"  
Kowloon.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road,  
Kowloon. Immediate possession, and  
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road,  
Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th  
October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges,  
Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class  
Modern Apartments throughout, including  
Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon  
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
IAN MOR, 16, Peak Road, 7-ROOMED  
HOUSE, possession November 15th.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.  
Alexander Buildings.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [858]

## TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN  
ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room,  
immediate possession, house in excellent order.  
Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

## TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at  
2, Connaught Road, at present in the  
occupation of Messrs. Denny & Bowley.  
HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.  
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,  
Conduit Road.  
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the  
Hongkong Club and Post Office.  
68, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT"  
21, WONG NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
GODOWNS, New Ferry, Kennedy Town  
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.,  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [89]

## ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE  
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY  
for Demand Drafts on London on the day  
of or preceding the departure of the  
English Mail; also Table of the  
Yearly Approximate Average  
for 26 years,  
FROM 1874 to 1900.

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PINTS 35 CTS. PER DOZ.  
SPLITS 50 CTS. " "

A. S. WATSON  
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## The Daily Press

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1915.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

It is proverbially rash to venture on  
prophecy as to the course of affairs in  
China, and he would be a more than  
ordinarily rash man who would risk a  
decided forecast as to what will be the  
result of the present movement for writ-  
ing-up the idea of a reversion to a mon-  
archy. The first difficulty is to ascer-  
tain what the present form of government  
in China really is. It goes by the name  
of a republic, and YUAN SHIH-KAI is  
styled the formally-elected President, but  
it would take a skilled detective to dis-  
cover wherein the people have more con-  
trol of the government of their land now  
than they had under the Manchu Em-  
perors, while the powers wielded by the  
President might well excite the envy of  
some of the "absolute" monarchs of the  
late dynasty—and, indeed, of some West-  
ern rulers. In short, we fail to see that  
it would make the least difference to  
anyone if China were styled a monarchy  
instead of a republic, or if YUAN SHIH-  
KAI were called King instead of Presi-  
dent. Arguments as to the abstract prin-  
ciple are very little to the point, for what-  
ever happens, China's actual system of  
government will remain unchanged, and  
it is only a question of nomenclature  
that is really at stake. The newly-formed  
Ch'ou-an Hui may prove conclusively  
that a monarchy is the ideal system for  
China, but it will not affect the situation  
in the slightest degree: China is, in  
practice, under a monarchical system of  
government now, and the most that can  
be done is to change its name. Names  
are, however, such potent factors in  
China that it is quite possible that a  
sharp cleavage may arise over this  
secondary question, the more so as the  
people of China without any real call  
for it on their part. We know that Dr.  
SUN proclaimed that "The substitution  
of a republic for a monarchy is not the  
fruit of a transient passion, but the nat-  
ural outcome of a long-cherished desire

for freedom, contentment, and advance-  
ment," but he called no evidence in sup-  
port of this *ex parte* statement, while he  
himself went a long way towards falsi-  
fying it when, a few days later, he wor-  
shipped at the shrine of the first Ming  
Emperor, and acknowledged the people  
of China to be the subjects of this de-  
funct potentate. As Mr. BLAND has  
pointed out, it was only by accident  
that China became a republic, even in  
name. It is certain that those who origi-  
nally raised the standard of revolution  
at Wuchang had no such idea; as a mat-  
ter of fact, it is hard to say what idea  
they had beyond the overthrow of the  
Manchus. This was seen in the diver-  
gence of opinion that manifested itself  
when the revolution was successful—in  
the efforts that were made to find a suc-  
cessor to the Throne either among the  
descendants of the MING EMPERORS or in  
the posterity of Confucius. There was  
only one party with a ready-made, cut-  
and-dried scheme of government, and so  
Dr. SUN's republican theories carried  
the day. China became a republic simply  
because no one could suggest anything  
else for her to do, and, as things have  
turned out, it was the best course. To  
have adopted any candidate for the  
Throne at that moment would have  
increased the south-east and forced a rup-  
ture; by working under the name of a  
republic YUAN SHIH-KAI has been able to  
restore more and more of the old system  
until now the monarchy exists in all but  
name. The one question now at  
issue is—"Is it worth while to  
take the risk of changing the  
name?" In spite of the dangers  
besetting the path of the would-be  
prophet, we would venture so far as to  
suggest that YUAN SHIH-KAI will not take  
this step at present nor in the immediate  
future. In this he will not be swayed  
by a love of republican institutions,  
although he did declare in 1912 that "the  
establishment of the republic fulfilled  
his long-cherished desires"; these de-  
sires had lain dormant so long and were  
discovered so late and so suddenly that  
we do not think they would exercise a  
very great influence in a crisis; the de-  
termining motive will be expediency. At  
present, under the name of a republic,  
YUAN SHIH-KAI enjoys all the powers of  
a monarch, and he is under no motive as  
statesman to imperil the powers he  
actually possesses for a mere question of  
nomenclature. The only imaginable cir-  
cumstance that could induce him to make  
such a change would be proof that it was  
desired by the articulate minority of the  
people; the inarticulate majority would  
always accept the *fait accompli* in such  
a matter provided it cost them nothing  
in land tax or other exactions.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes  
to-day at 3 p.m.

Mr. T. F. Hough returned to Hongkong  
on Sunday.

The Mt. Austin Men's Society have  
arranged for a lantern lecture to be given  
in the Recreation Hall, Mt. Austin Bar-  
racks, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.  
Subject: "Nansen's Farthest North."  
The lecture will be open to all.

Nine cases of enteric fever were notified  
in the Colony last week, viz., 1 Indian,  
1 Australian, 1 British and the rest Chinese  
(two imported). Two cases ended fatal-  
ly. Only four of the cases were in the city  
of Victoria, the remaining five being from  
districts other than the city. Besides  
the enteric cases one fatal case of plague  
and one fatal case of cholera were reported  
both from districts other than the city.

How would the cash system do in Hong-  
kong clubs? At the last half-yearly  
meeting of the Selangor Club, the Resident  
of Selangor, who is its president, declared,  
"the cash system had been over a year  
in existence and had proved most satisfac-  
tory. It avoided all possibility of bad  
debts, obviated much account keeping,  
and had been beneficial both to the mem-  
bers individually and to the club as an  
institution."

A marriage was to take place  
very quietly on Saturday, September  
4th, at the parish church, Mortlake,  
between Cyril Cameron Pyke, second  
son of the late Thomas Pyke and  
Mrs. Pyke, of 23, Stanhope-gardens,  
Queen's-gate, S.W., and Alice, widow of  
the late William Keswick, M.P., D.L.,  
of Eastwick Park, Leatherhead,  
Surrey, and daughter of the late Richard  
Williams Barrington and Mrs. Barring-  
ton, of Eden Park, Dundrum, County  
Dublin.

THE LATE MR. G. J. B.  
SAYER.

## FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

Amidst many tokens of respect and  
esteem the remains of the late Mr.  
G. J. B. Sayer were interred at Happy  
Valley cemetery last evening. The  
cortege passed the Monument at 5.30,  
those who formed a numerous following  
including the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn  
(as Master of the University Lodge of  
Freemasons), Lieut.-Colonel H. R. G.A.;  
Lieut.-Colonel A. Chapman, V.D.,  
Capt. G. Lammert, Major D. Macdonald,  
Lieut. Crowther Smith, Capt. Penne-  
father, Sergt.-Major Higby, and Messrs.  
T. F. Hough, J. H. Gardiner, W.  
Budge, H. A. Lammert, A. T. Hamilton,  
E. J. James, W. J. Jeffries, H. B.  
Bridger, J. P. Currie, W. J. Hansen, C.  
Clarke, M. S. Northcote, J. Hooper, J.  
J. Bryan, J. Rodger, F. M. Crawford,  
H. M. Nemazee, T. Petrie, J. H. Under-  
wood, Inspector Sim, etc.

There was a large number of beautiful  
floral tributes, which included the  
following: From the Precursor and  
members of the Victoria Precursor and  
Priory, 78; R.W.M. T. F. Hough and  
Officers, D.G.L.; brethren of Victoria  
Lodge, No. 1026, E.C.; brethren  
of Lodge St. John, No. 618,  
S.C.; officers and brethren of Zeland  
Lodge, No. 525, E.C.; members of the  
Phoenix Club; Worshipful Master and  
brethren of University Lodge, No. 3606,  
E.C., members and companions of the Vi-  
ctoria Chapter; M.E.Z. and companions  
of the United Chapter, 1341, E.C., W.M.  
and Officers of the United Services  
Lodge 1341 E.C. There were wreaths also  
from the widow, children and grand-  
children; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp,  
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gardiner, Mr. and  
Mrs. John Robertson, Mr. G. Sachse,  
Mr. J. A. Tarrant, Mr. and Mrs. M. S.  
Northcote, Mr. R. W. Smith, Mr. W.  
J. Hansen, Gande, Price & Co., Mr. R.  
Howard, Mr. W. J. Hobbs and family,  
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lammert and Miss  
Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Crappell,  
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crawford, Mr. and  
Mrs. G. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. T.  
Petrie, and others.

The sad ceremony was conducted by  
the Rev. Copley Moyle, Chaplain of St.  
John's Cathedral.

DOCKYARD RECREATION  
CLUB.

## SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of Mr. F. H.  
Williams (Hon. Secretary of the Dock-  
yard Recreation Club), presented at the  
annual meeting recently, states, *inter  
alia*—

Although we have lost 38 members  
during the year, through their services  
being required at Home and other Ports  
for War Service, yet it is gratifying to  
report that our present membership is 95.  
The continued popularity of the Club  
proves that it supplies a necessary means  
of bringing the members of the Dockyard  
Staff and their families into closer touch  
with one another, and by such social inter-  
course tends to promote good feeling both  
in daily business and private life.

During the year under review the Club  
has suffered owing to several prominent  
workers having been transferred to other  
yards, due to war requirements. Perhaps  
the most severe loss was the departure of  
our late Chairman, Mr. E. B. Bate. In  
August, 1912, he was elected to the office of  
Chairman of the Club when the mem-  
bership was but 36, thanks to the keen  
interest he took in club matters, at the end  
of his first year of office we mustered 71,  
and at the end of last year the mem-  
bership had reached the unprecedented total  
of 130, and there is every reason to hope  
that, apart from transfer of members due  
to the war, the membership will be main-  
tained.

Another prominent worker who has  
returned to England is Mr. R. Stewart.  
He had been a member since the Club's  
inception, and it was principally due to  
his zeal and enthusiasm that the Club  
became the proud possessor of the finest  
rifle range in the Colony. Latterly he was  
interested in the Tennis Section and was  
largely instrumental in obtaining the  
courts. The Club will always be indebted  
to him for his work in connection with  
these two valuable additions to the facili-  
ties offered to our members for sport and  
recreation.

A welcome addition to the Club's attrac-  
tions is the new Club Room. After many  
efforts the Admiralty has at last been per-  
suaded that a room of sorts was extremely  
necessary and, thanks to the grant made,  
but more especially to the careful super-  
vision of the erecting and construction of  
the building, we are now in possession of  
a commodious room, which is open daily  
for the comfort of our members.

## THE SPY BUSINESS.

A Geneva message to the Fourier  
Agency states that the Swiss police are  
again on the track of an espionage affair,  
and have arrested a man who has been  
employing young women on spying  
missions to France on behalf of Germany.  
Further arrests are expected shortly.—  
*Exchange Special.*



# FALL OF VILNA.

A German official telegram claims that  
Vienna has fallen, and that the Russians  
are retreating.

London, has been appointed to represent China at the Conference to be held in London on Tibetan questions.

to the steel mill for some 12 years, --

Hongkong Resident arrest. Sentence will  
elt his position very due course.

ains under open  
be promulgated in

London on 11/20/2001



**WATERBURY & CO.**  
The Sole Importers of the East  
**NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S**  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"  
WHISKY.  
UNVARIED FOR OVER  
150 YEARS.  
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
1745.  
BEWARE OF  
IMITATIONS!  
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**RINGWORM SPREAD ALL OVER HEAD**  
Places Quite Bare. Bad Disfigurement. Ceaseless Itching and Burning. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.  
"I suffered from Ringworm for about a year ago with a small patch on the back of my head. I noticed the hair was falling out. It gradually got worse and spread all over the back and sides of my head leaving the places quite bare and also small patches on the face. It was a very bad disfigurement and I suffered a great deal with constant itching and burning. I could not sleep. I applied different ointments also two kinds of hair restorers but all to no purpose. I was tired of trying things for the complaint when I happened to read an advertisement about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to give them a trial. From the first I noticed what a clean appearance the affected places had after using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and the pain was much easier. After a few weeks, the hair was growing again and the scalp was much easier. After a few weeks, the hair was growing again and the scalp was much easier. After a few weeks, the hair was growing again and the scalp was much easier." (Signed) Syd Dark, Jan. 23, 1914.  
In purity, delivery and fragrance Cuticura Soap and Ointment satisfy the most discriminating. A single set is often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each with 22-p. Skin Book free from nearest depot. Address: P. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London, or F. D. & C. Corp., Boston, U.S.A.

**KEATING'S FLOZENGES**  
cure the worst cough

**MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL**  
A French Remedy for all Irritations  
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of this medicine in the house, to take on the first sign of any irregularity of the system. It is a most delicate and effective remedy. It is a most delicate and effective remedy. It is a most delicate and effective remedy.

**GRIMAULT'S SYRUP**  
OF  
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME  
FOR  
STUBBORN COUGHS  
BRONCHITIS  
WEAK LUNGS  
CATARRH  
CONSUMPTION

**WEATHER REPORT.**  
On the 20th at 10.45 a.m.—Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines; and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anti-cyclone has again weakened and depressions cover the Eastern Sea and the south part of the China Sea.  
Light to Moderate S.E. winds may be expected over the north part of the China Sea.  
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.  
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—  
Disturbance. Forecast.  
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (E. & S.E. winds, light to moderate; fair to cloudy).  
Formosa Channel. (Light southerly or variable wind, light to moderate).  
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lanchow. No. 1.  
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer. Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction. Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 A.	30.12	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 A.	30.08	—	—	SE	1
Hakodate	—	30.03	—	—	NNW	1
Tokyo	—	30.08	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	29.95	—	—	SE	1
Nagasaki	—	29.98	—	—	SE	1
Kyushima	—	29.90	—	—	W	1
Oshima	—	29.93	—	—	W	1
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Kobe	—	—	—	—		







## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

DEMOCRUS, British str., 4,289, —, 20th September—Singapore—14th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, Perkins, 19th September—Hilo, 15th September, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 KATFONG, British str., 987, J. B. Evans, 20th September—Haiphong 19th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 KANCHOV, British str., 1,228, Rees Lewis, 19th September—Swatow 18th September, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.  
 PAOTING, British str., 1,072, F. M. Dillon, 20th September—Tsingtau 14th September, Salt—Butterfield & Swire.  
 PINGUEY, British str., 4,922, Brown, 18th September—15th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,027, O. Yach, 19th September—Bangkok 12th September, Rice—Thoresen & Co.  
 SINKING, British str., 1,010, C. C. Williams, 20th September—Shanghai 19th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 SIR RICHARD ANDREW, British str., 1,235, R. Tindle, 20th September—Ching-watsoo 18th September, Coal—Doddwell & Co.  
 TAIKUNG, Chinese str., 1,216, Westerlund, 20th September—Shanghai 18th September, General—Chinese.  
 TANSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,351, 19th September—Port Courbes 16th September, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,923—Asai, 19th September—Moji 15th September, Coal—Order.

## CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
 September 20th.  
 CHONGKING, British str., for Tientsin.  
 CHENSHU, British str., for Swatow.  
 TOSA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

## DEPARTURES.

September 20th.  
 DAGFIN, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.  
 EIGEN, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
 JAPAN, British str., for Singapore.  
 LIANGCHOW, British str., for Canton.  
 PINGUEY, British str., for Liverpool.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
 Per Ninkang, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Miss Gearing and Mrs. Cogan.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. Mongolia left Yokohama on Monday, the 13th September, for Hongkong via Manila, etc. The Mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's str. Yama Maru, due to arrive at Hongkong to-morrow.

The str. Montague arrived Moji on Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 a.m., left Moji same day, at 10 p.m., and arrived Kobe on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 5 p.m.

## MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. Mutra left Calcutta on the 16th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 1st October.

## SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Carnarvonshire, from London, is due in Hongkong on 29th September.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. Phuyen left Saigon on the 20th September, for this port, and is due to arrive here on or about the 24th inst.  
 The str. Taitung left Manila for Hongkong on the 19th inst., and may be expected to arrive to-day.  
 The P.M. str. Mongolia left Shanghai on the 19th inst., for Hongkong via Manila.

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A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL BY CHAS. J. BALCOMBE, Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.

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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS			
1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's	2. From Harbour Master's to Blanks Pier	3. From Blanks Pier to Naval Yard	4. From Naval Yard to East Point
DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—
LONDON	CITY OF HANKOW	Brit. str.	—
LONDON VIA U.S. COAST GUARD	KORE	Brit. str.	—
LONDON	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—
MASSILLON VIA PORTS	YAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—
MASSILLON, B.C. & SHANTUNG VIA KIELUNG, S'hai, & VICTORIA & TACOMA	PAUL LECAT	Fr. str.	—
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	PATNA	Brit. str.	—
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	UNIKAI MARU	Brit. str.	—
MEXICAN PERUVIAN & CHILEAN PORTS VIA JAPAN	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	—
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SEITO MARU	Jap. str.	—
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KACHIAWAR	Brit. str.	—
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TATYUAN	Brit. str.	—
WELFARE & TIENTSIN	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—
KOBE & MOJI	NIPPO MARU	Jap. str.	—
JAPAN	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—
SHANGHAI	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI	BUICHOW	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI	KOBE MARU	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI	KUMANG	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI	PIEDONAS	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI	CHOWANG	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI	SINKING	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MAIZA	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	V. CIOAT	Fr. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVA MARU	Jap. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOSU MARU	Jap. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAIPO MARU	Jap. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BAITAN	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAJONG	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SAIKING	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAIKING	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINSHUA	Brit. str.	—
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINSHUA	Brit. str.	—
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	ITO MARU	Jap. str.	—
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	LOREN MARU	Jap. str.	—
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAHANG	Jap. str.	—
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SAKAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SAKAMA	Jap. str.	—
HAIPHONG & PAKHOI	KIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KATONG	Jap. str.	—
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKANG	Jap. str.	—
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL:  
 SHANGHAI ..... "CHOYSANG" ..... Wed., 22nd Sept., D'light.  
 SANDAKAN ..... "HINSANG" ..... Wed., 22nd Sept., Noon.  
 SHANGHAI ..... "KWONGSANG" ..... Friday, 24th Sept., D'light.  
 WEIHAUWEI & TIENTSIN ..... "CHIPSING" ..... Friday, 24th Sept., D'light.  
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ..... "LAISANG" ..... Friday, 24th Sept., 3 P.M.  
 MANILA ..... "LOONGSANG" ..... Saturday, 25th Sept., 3 P.M.  
 KOBE & MOJI ..... "KUMANG" ..... Sunday, 26th Sept., D'light.  
 HOIHOW & HAIPHONG ..... "LOKANG" ..... Tuesday, 28th Sept., D'light.  
 MANILA ..... "YUENSANG" ..... Saturday, 2nd Oct., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.  
 The steamers "KUMANG," "NANSANG," and "POKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [6]

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

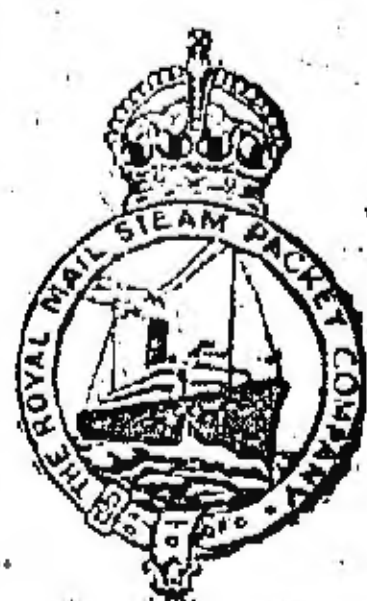
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AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]



## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

## HOMeward.

LONDON ..... "MERIONETHSHIRE" ..... Beginning of October.

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SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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Hongkong, 6th September, 1915.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:  
 From Hongkong: Connecting with ...  
 From Colombo: ...  
 24th September, 17th October.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:  
 S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong 11/26th September.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

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For Steamer Sails.  
 LONDON ..... "CITY OF HANKOW" ..... On 8th Oct.

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Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

GENERAL AGENTS.

[942]

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## VESSELS ON THE BERIE

## FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE S.S. "UNKAI MARU" will be despatched on or about the 23rd Sept. For Freight please apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [921]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"NANKIN," Captain G. Manley, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 24th September, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "ARABIA" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamers proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAMATA" due in London about the 6th Nov., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1915. [1]

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL, S.S. "PATHAN" on or about 27th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [1]

## GLEN LINE (MCGREGOR, GOW &amp; Co.,) LIMITED.

## FOR GENOA, LONDON AND HULL.

## THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER," Captain J. McGregor, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 14th Oct., 1915. For freight, passage and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [953]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon the 20th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [49]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM NEW YORK.

## THE Steamship

"ST. EGBERT" having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 24th Sept., at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [996]

## DIRECTORY

## OF

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1915



THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG--**  
**SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID ... ..	\$ YASAKA MARU Capt. Yamawaki	21,000		THURSDAY, 23rd Sept. at Noon.
	\$ MIYASAKI MARU Capt. Toranaka	16,000		THURSDAY, 7th Oct. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	\$ TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasuye	12,500		TUESDAY, 21st Sept. at 4 P.M.
	\$ YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. ———	12,500		THURSDAY, 30th Sept. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE ... ..	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda,	9,000		FRIDAY, 16th Oct. at 4 P.M.
	\$ HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Sato,	13,500		TUESDAY, 16th Nov. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON ...	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kawa	12,500		SATURDAY, 2nd Oct.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	IYO MARU Capt. Oha not,	12,500		MONDAY, 27th Sept.
SHANGHAI, MOI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Terada	8,000		TUESDAY, 28th Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ..	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Iriwaza	21,000		FRIDAY, 24th Sept. at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ..	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tominga	13,500		FRIDAY, 16th Oct. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ..	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Sakamoto	8,000		SUNDAY, 26th Sept.

\* Wireless Telegraphy.      \* Not Calling at Keelung.

## SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st	Single	Yen	600.	To Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen	560.
		Return	"	800.	"	"	Return	"	810.
"	"	2nd	"	400.	"	"	2nd	"	340.
"	"	Return	"	600.	"	"	Return	"	640.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool					via New York				\$80.13.0
					Montreal				\$80.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,					1st	Single			\$25.
					1st	Return			\$37.10.
To Sydney, 1st	Single	\$40.	To Melbourne,	1st	Single	\$41.			
	1st	Return	\$72.		1st	Return	\$73.10.		
To Yokohama,	1st	Return	\$150.	To Kobe,	1st	Return	\$135.		
	2nd		\$90.		2nd		\$83.		

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**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
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**MARSEILLES AND LONDON**

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THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK					
Class	Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at

Connecting Steamer	Steamers to	SHANG- HONG.	from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and	MARSEILLE.
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leaves					
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	LONDON	LES

[illegible]

Sept. 26	NORE ... ..	Oct. 3	Oct. 8	MOHAWA ... ..	Nov. 20
—	MALTA ... ..	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KHYBER ... ..	Nov. 4
—	NOVABA ... ..	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	MEDINA ... ..	Dec. 18
				MONGOLIA ... ..	

Nov. 8	NELLORE	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 1916
	SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1

Dec. 6	NANBIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN	...	...	...
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A. † Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved.

FARES

1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single	£74.	Return	£111.
"B"	"	£68.	"	£102.

AY Co.	2nd Saloon "A"	"	"	£52.	"	£78.
	"B"	"	"	£48.	"	£72.
<b>MARSEILLES</b>						

1st Saloon "A" Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return	£110.
"B"	"	£64.	"	£96.
"C"	"	£50.	"	£75.

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LONDON  
ON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATE

CARRYING	1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS	PROPOSED SAILINGS.
		Tonnage Tons

7 A.M.	STEAMERS,	Leave Y'AMA.	Leave SHANGHA	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Leave M'SHILLIS. if calling

about	about	about	about	about
		Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Nov. 9

at No. 1.	NOBE ... ..	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 30	Feb. 6	Feb. 13	Feb. 20	Feb. 27	Mar. 6	Mar. 13	Mar. 20	Mar. 27	Apr. 3	Apr. 10	Apr. 17	Apr. 24	May 1	May 8	May 15	May 22	May 29	Jun. 5	Jun. 12	Jun. 19	Jun. 26	Jul. 3	Jul. 10	Jul. 17	Jul. 24	Jul. 31	Aug. 7	Aug. 14	Aug. 21	Aug. 28	Sep. 4	Sep. 11	Sep. 18	Sep. 25	Oct. 2	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Oct. 30	Nov. 6	Nov. 13	Nov. 20	Nov. 27	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 25	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	Apr. 30	May 7	May 14	May 21	May 28	Jun. 4	Jun. 11	Jun. 18	Jun. 25	Jul. 2	Jul. 9	Jul. 16	Jul. 23	Jul. 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sep. 3	Sep. 10	Sep. 17	Sep. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	Apr. 30	May 7	May 14	May 21	May 28	Jun. 4	Jun. 11	Jun. 18	Jun. 25	Jul. 2	Jul. 9	Jul. 16	Jul. 23	Jul. 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sep. 3	Sep. 10	Sep. 17	Sep. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	Apr. 30	May 7	May 14	May 21	May 28	Jun. 4	Jun. 11	Jun. 18	Jun. 25	Jul. 2	Jul. 9	Jul. 16	Jul. 23	Jul. 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sep. 3	Sep. 10	Sep. 17	Sep. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	Apr. 30	May 7	May 14	May 21	May 28	Jun. 4	Jun. 11	Jun. 18	Jun. 25	Jul. 2	Jul. 9	Jul. 16	Jul. 23	Jul. 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sep. 3	Sep. 10	Sep. 17	Sep. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	Apr. 30	May 7	May 14	May 21	May 28	Jun. 4	Jun. 11	Jun. 18	Jun. 25	Jul. 2	Jul. 9	Jul. 16	Jul. 23	Jul. 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sep. 3	Sep. 10	Sep. 17	Sep. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Apr. 23	Apr. 30	May 7	May 14	May 21	May 28	Jun. 4	Jun. 11	Jun. 18	Jun. 25	Jul. 2	Jul. 9	Jul. 16	Jul. 23	Jul. 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 20	Aug. 27	Sep. 3	Sep. 10	Sep. 17	Sep. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Oct. 22	Oct. 29	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 19	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29
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10 A.M.	NAMUR	...	...	...	Dec. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 22 1916	Dec. 23 1916	Jan. 27
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KASHMIR ... ..	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	JAN. 6	JAN. 11	JAN. 16
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10 A.M. These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and SOERABAYA.  
FARES TO LONDON:  
1st Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single: £53

for First

1st Saloon £56 Single. 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £54 Single. 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

Staterooms are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Tele-

Harbour All Passenger Steamers are now  
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled  
without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to  
E. A. HEWITT,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

Building. 28 /

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